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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/586,221	07/14/2006	Christos Aneziris	0003036USU/2266	2730
27623	7590	10/31/2007	EXAMINER	
OHLANDT, GREELEY, RUGGIERO & PERLE, LLP ONE LANDMARK SQUARE, 10TH FLOOR STAMFORD, CT 06901			HOBAN, MATTHEW E	
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
4116				
MAIL DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
10/31/2007		PAPER		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/586,221	ANEZIRIS ET AL.
	Examiner Matthew E. Hoban	Art Unit 4116

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 July 2006.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 10-19 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 10-19 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 7/14/2006.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Status

Claims 10-19 are currently pending and presented for examination

Claims 1-9 were previously cancelled.

Information Disclosure Statement

1. The information disclosure statement filed 7/14/2006 fails to comply with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97, 1.98 and MPEP § 609 because the International Search Report is not considered to be prior art and all documents in the International Search Report must be listed individually in order to be considered by the examiner. It has been placed in the application file, but the information referred to therein has not been considered as to the merits. Applicant is advised that the date of any re-submission of any item of information contained in this information disclosure statement or the submission of any missing element(s) will be the date of submission for purposes of determining compliance with the requirements based on the time of filing the statement, including all certification requirements for statements under 37 CFR 1.97(e). See MPEP § 609.05(a).

Claim Objections

1. Claim 16 is objected to because of the following informalities: The word "naphthenic" is misspelled and appears as "napthenic". Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

4. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

1. Claims 10, 12, 13, 15, and 17-19 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Farrington et al in 3,903,025 in view of Boenigk et al in 5,262,043.

The aforementioned claims of the instant application are directed towards a method of manufacturing a carbon bonded refractory product, comprising:

- Using organic binder agents comprising:
 - a powdery graphitable coal-tar pitch with a benzo[a]pyrene content less than 500 ppm, a softening point of over 180 Celsius and a coking value of at least 80%
 - where the coal tar pitch is distilled in a first distillation stage under normal or reduced pressure
 - distilling a residue of the first distillation stage under a pressure of no more than 1 mbar in an evaporator with a temperature that ranges from 300 to 380 Celsius, where the residue has a mean residence time of 2 to 10 minutes
 - a graphitable binder agent that is liquid at room temperature with a coking value of at least about 15% by weight and a benzo[a]pyrene content less than 500 ppm, where this agent is anthracene oil
- Mixing the organic binder agents and refractory granulations to form a mixture

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- Adding carbon black or graphite to said mixture
- Transferring said mixture to a molded body
- Heat treating said mixture at a temperature of 150 to 400 Celsius

3,903,025 teaches the process of making refractory bricks from dead burned magnesite (refractory granulation), carbon black (Relevant to Claim 17-18), alkyd resin (oil modified alkyd), lignosulfonates, and pitch. The aforementioned ingredients are first mixed thoroughly and were molded and pressed into bricks. In order for this molding to occur, the mixture would inherently be "transferred to a moulded body" although this statement isn't explicitly made by 3,903,025. Finally, the bricks are fired at a temperature between 270 and 300 Celsius (Relevant to Claim 10; See Example 1-7, Column 7 and 8).

3,903,025 does not teach the use or process of producing a coal tar pitch with the properties outlined by the instant claims, where in 3,903,025 a more generic pitch is used.

5,262,043 teaches the process of producing an organic binder and simple refractories, making use of this organic binder. The process begins by attaining a pitch from a residue of the primary distillation of coal tar, which normally occurs at an elevated temperature at normal pressures. This coal tar is then distilled in a second distillation

stage at a temperature of 300 to 380 Celsius, at a pressure below 1 mbar. This process occurs in various types of evaporators, such as thin layer evaporators, spray film evaporators, and rotating evaporators (Relevant to Claim 12; See Column 1, line 56-Column 2, line 35). Standard tests were then performed to determine the softening point, coking residue and benzo[a]pyrene content of the distilled coal tar (See Column 3). Specific examples were performed showing that the resulting coal tar pitch had the following properties:

Second distillation performed at 300 Celsius (EXAMPLE 1):

BAP-content: 35 ppm

Softening temperature: above 194 C

Average stay period (residence time): 5 minutes

Coking value: 83.3%

Second distillation performed at 340 Celsius (EXAMPLE 2):

BAP-content: 20 ppm

Softening temperature: above 237 C

Average stay period (Residence time): 5 minutes

Coking value: 88.5%

In the above examples, it is the opinion of the examiner that the softening temperature is above the Termination of Melting as stated by the patent (See Column 2, lines 16-23) (Relevant to Claim 15).

The pitch as made in Example 1 above was then mixed with an anthracene oil (graphitable binder agent), having 40 ppm benzo[a]pyrene to create a binder. This was made using 72 parts of the pitch as in example 1 and 28 parts of the anthracene oil (Relevant to Claim 10 and 13; See Example 4). The resultant binder had 40 ppm benzo[a]pyrene and a coking value of 63.8% (See Properties in Column 4). The relatively high coking value of the composite must mean that the coking value of the oil must have been above about 15%. Furthermore in reference to the organic binder as a whole (Relevant to claims 10, 12-15), the pitch of the instant application has been stated to be the same as that of 5,262,043 by the applicant, as evidenced by the International Preliminary Report on Patentability, where the ISA states on page 4 of the translation, "As the applicant himself already admitted, this coal-tar pitch is identical to the coal-tar pitch in the [instant] application."

The final product of this process would be a refractory product with graphite-like carbon structure comprising a content of benzo[a]pyrene of less than 50 mg/kg, which stems from the fact that the components making up the refractory product all have a benzo[a]pyrene content of 50 mg/kg or less (Relevant to Claim 19). The graphite-like

carbon structure would be produced from firing the carbon black in the composition, as well as graphitizing the binding agents.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use the organic binder agents of 5,262,043 in the process of 3,903,025. This new process would make a product comprising magnesite, carbon black, anthracene oil, and pitch. The anthracene oil and pitch would have all of the characteristics of the two binder products as seen in 5,262,043, most importantly their low benzo[a]pyrene content. This combination would provide a refractory body with graphite-like carbon structure comprising a content of benzo[a]pyrene of less than 50 mg/kg, which stems from the fact that the components making up the refractory product all have a benzo[a]pyrene content of 50 mg/kg or less (Relevant to Claim 19). The graphite-like carbon structure would be produced from firing the carbon black in the composition, as well as graphitizing the binding agents. Low levels of carcinogenic material in the refractory means that it is safer to work with and around and would comply with current standards regarding such products. This reason provides sufficient motivation to combine the two inventions, which are also from analogous arts of production of refractory binders using coal tar pitch. Furthermore, 5,262,043 explicitly mentions that it could be used for all binding purposes that conventional pitches can be used for (See Column 3, lines 55-57).

2. Claims 11 and 14 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Farrington et al in 3,903,025 in view of Boenigk et al in 5,262,043 and further in view of Hildinger et al in 3,285,760.

Claims 11 and 14 of the instant application further define the organic binding agent used in the method of making the refractory body. These claims state that the organic binder agents comprise .5 to 4% by weight of the powdery, graphitable coal tar pitch and 1.3 to 4% by weight of said graphitable binder agent. The coal-tar pitch further has a mean grain size of 10 to 500 microns. Please refer to the previous 103 rejection to gain insight into the other claim limitations as well as the teachings of the prior art in 5,262,043 and 3,903,025.

3,285,760 teaches the production of a refractory body using various metal oxides, and a coal-tar pitch/heavy oil binder. Specifically the coal tar pitch of 3,285,760 has a particle size that passes through a 65 Tyler mesh, meaning that the particle size is less than 230 microns. 3,285,760 goes on to teach the amount of binder to be used in the refractory body, where 2.4% of this coal-tar pitch, and 3.7% of heavy oil by weight are used in the refractory. These two weight percents as well as the particle size read on claims 11 and 14 directly (Relevant to Claims 11 and 14; See Example 1, Column 3.)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine these two inventions as the use of the binding agents as disclosed by 3,285,760 would improve

the properties of the refractory body made from the pitch of 5,262,043 using the process of 3,903,025. The correct amount of oil and pitch would create an exemplary body with increased properties. The disclosures of 5,262,043 and 3,903,025 do not disclose the amount of both binder and pitch used. Although 3,903,025 uses 3% alkyd resin (a binder) and 2% pitch in its composition (See Table 1), it is not inherent that an anthracene binder would be used in the same proportion. However, 3,285,760, which uses a heavy oil binder at 3.7% shows that these two binders are replaceable in relatively similar amounts. The use of the proportions and particle size as disclosed by 3,285,760 in the organic binder of 3,903,025, which would then be used in the production of a refractory body as outlined by 5,262,043 would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art in order to create a solidified body, which would not crack or suffer from other deficiencies. The particle size of the pitch is an important parameter, due to the fact that the binder must be used to "bind" refractory particles. An optimal particle size, as taught by 3,285,760, would ensure that the refractory particles create a uniform refractory body. This body would also exhibit better properties than other carbon bonded refractories, as it would contain fewer carcinogens. All of these inventions represent analogous art, as they all refer to carbon binded refractories.

Claims 16 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Farrington et al in 3,903,025 in view of Boenigk et al in 5,262,043 and further in view of Crawley in GB-690,859.

Claims 16 of the instant application further define the method of making the refractory body. This claim states that a naphthenic oil is added to the coal-tar pitch before mixing and the naphthenic oil does not dissolve the pitch. Please refer to the first 103 rejection to gain insight into the other claim limitations as well as the teachings of the prior art in 5,262,043 and 3,903,025.

Crawley teaches the use of kerosene, petrol, turpentine, or white spirit (referred to in the US as naphtha) as a lubricant in the manufacture of refractory bodies bonded by carbon pitch (Line 46-52). All of these oil based products are considered naphthenic oils. It is stated by Crawley that these lubricants would not dissolve the pitch (Line 47), and cause the refractory to be more easily molded. As Crawley does not use an anthracene oil in his teachings, it is not stated whether this naphthenic oil should be added before or after the anthracene; however, Crawley states that the naphthenic oil interacts with the surface of the pitch (Lines 53-61). This interaction would obviously occur more readily when the naphthenic oil was added to the pitch first (i.e. before mixing occurred). The inclusion of a naphthenic oil, as taught by Crawley, into the organic binder of 5,462,043 would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, because the inclusion of such an oil would increase the density of the refractory and would cause production to be easier. The motivation for this improvement is taken directly from Crawley's patent, where it is stated that "the composition is more easily consolidated on ramming or moulding" and would avoid the disadvantages of a

"relatively high porosity" and the creation of "swelling and distortion" during molding
(See Lines 10-20 and Lines 54-65).

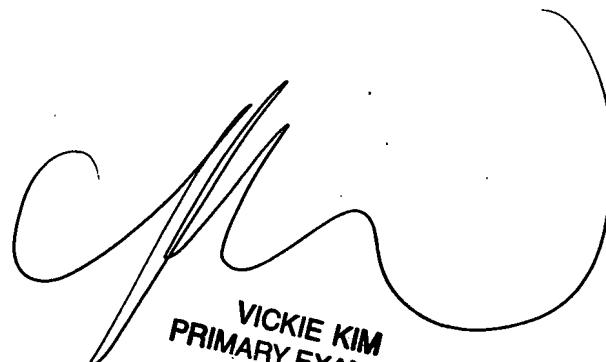
Conclusion

Claims 10-19 are rejected.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Matthew E. Hoban whose telephone number is (571) 270-3585. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday from 7:30 AM to 5 PM EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Vickie Kim can be reached on (571) 272-0579. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.



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GAI : 4116